NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 30

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—WOMEN OF THE DAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—English Opera—BOHEMIAN GIRL, at 2 P. M. Miss Louise Kellogg.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—Opera Bouffe—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—DER TEUFEL'S ANTHEIL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Lina Mayr.

NIBLO'S, Broadway.—TRODDEN DOWN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Maccabe. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE, Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Boucicault. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, Washington street.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Carlotta Leclercq. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—JACK HARKAWAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Bowery.—ULTIMO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—LITTLE EM'LY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, DONALD McKAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME, Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clearing.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were unexcited, although an advance took place in Western Union and was sympathetically reflected. Gold was firm at 113. Foreign exchange was steady and money on call at the last quoted rates.

A NEW TRIAL has been granted in the Templeton case, the Court holding that in regard to questions of insanity the testimony of medical experts is entitled to have more weight than that of ordinary persons.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S MINISTRY continues to gain some advantages over the oppositionists in the Assembly on the question of the provisions and principles of the constitutional bill. The end is not yet, however. The question of organizing the government without proclaiming the Republic will come up for debate in the legislative body to-day. This will be likely to test the strength and cohesion of the different parties in a decisive manner.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH CABINET have been summoned to Osborne to meet the Queen in council. The royal command demands an immediate attendance. This is the first official note of the approach of the assemblage of Parliament, and there is little doubt but that the points of Her Majesty's speech will be discussed at the meeting, if the speech itself is not drafted, subject to correction or additions to be made at a later moment.

RAPID TRANSIT—A BEGINNING AT LAST.—A step has at last been taken to secure to the people of New York city better means of travel, and, after such weary delay, we rejoice that even this much can be said. We print elsewhere the full text of the bill which Senator Moore introduced yesterday in the Legislature, which provides for the appointment by the Mayor, his choice to be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, of three commissioners, who are to be charged with the task of making rapid transit a reality and not a mere dream of the metropolis. The powers given to the commissioners are extraordinary, but so are the evils they are to remove and the difficulties they must overcome. The bill was referred to the Railroad Committee, and though there is no member from this city in that body the State has too much interest in the measure to permit any unnecessary delay. This is the first practical step taken to redeem and save New York, and, though the bill may be debated or amended, our citizens demand that, at least, it shall not be neglected.

Will His Excellency Resign?—The Prayer of Forty Millions.

In considering the question of His Excellency's resignation it is not quite safe for the public to jump to a hasty conclusion in advance of a full statement of the reasons pro and con. The power to decide this interesting question rests, indeed, with His Excellency himself, and he must be allowed more time for giving assent than would be required by the American people if the question could be determined by them. We suspect that it cannot safely be said of him with quite the same literal truth as it may of the people, that "the wish is father to the thought." He therefore needs time for deliberation, and it is but fair that he should have it. We do not yet ask him to resign, but to weigh the reasons for so useful and patriotic a step. We rather incline to think, in the present state of our information, that His Excellency will "make haste slowly;" but it shall not be our fault if he is not fairly supplied with all the pertinent reasons for guiding his judgment. If he should finally make a wrong decision the responsibility will not be ours.

If he would consent to be governed by other wishes and other judgments than his own he might be speedily relieved of all embarrassment in so difficult a question. There is no point on which public opinion would be so nearly unanimous if public opinion could decide it. Both political parties would testify their gratitude and vie with each other in crowning him with honors if he would do this great act for the good of his country. His republican fellow citizens would greet it with welcoming plaudits, because it would bring a true and tried republican into the Executive Mansion. Vice President Wilson has always stood high in the confidence of the party, and never higher than at present. His recent wise and excellent letter shows a true appreciation of the dangers which beset the party, and points out the means of extrication which would have the fairest promise of success if he were elected to the Presidency in pursuance of the constitutional provision for vacancies. Mr. Wilson has not bound his sense of consistency by following misguided counsels, as His Excellency has. It is against all probability that Mr. Wilson, as President, would make Attorney General Williams his legal adviser, and it is certain that he would be under no bias in favor of an office-holding brother-in-law in Louisiana. He would be quite free from past committals and be disposed to decide all grave questions on their merits, after consultation with the most prudent and sagacious members of the republican party. With the exception of the office-holders the party would hail with delight the access to the Presidency of an original, consistent republican and cautious, experienced statesman like Mr. Wilson. The democrats would not be quite so well pleased, as the change would dim the brightness of their party prospects. But even the democrats would be glad of an assurance that the sword of a military chieftain cannot be put into one side of the political balance in the next Presidential election. They would be willing to see His Excellency's original motto, "Let us have peace," accepted at last in the public councils. His Excellency's resignation would be the most popular of all his great services, and it would be the unanimous verdict of his countrymen that nothing reflected so much lustre on his public life as the act of leaving it.

It is alike desired by his friends and his enemies. We will not dwell on the reasons of the latter, for the arguments of enemies are seldom persuasive. It is a more pleasant task to set forth the views of His Excellency's admirers, with whom the HERALD has a legitimate claim to be classed. We trust our advice will find an easy entrance to his mind as proceeding from friendly motives and urged in a spirit of most respectful deference. We are glad to avail ourselves of so fit an occasion for testifying our eagerness to inscribe the name of Grant, not directly under, but on the same line with that of Washington, on the scroll of fame. Our modesty will forbid us to publish the note of thanks which His Excellency will doubtless send us, for recognizing his title to stand on so exalted a level, but he must not, therefore, suspect that we are insensible to his grateful approval. We give in advance the most indubitable proof of our sincerity in ranking him with Washington by our expectation that he will emulate the disinterestedness, self-abnegation and magnanimity of that illustrious patriot. Who but Washington or Grant could exhibit the sublime virtue of voluntarily putting aside so high and splendid a position as the Presidency? It is true that General Scott once evinced a similar magnanimity; but Scott merely declined the government of Mexico when it was offered him by the people he had conquered. Washington, Scott and Grant are the three most illustrious soldiers in our history, and we should underrate Grant's greatness of soul if we supposed him incapable of rising above the disinterestedness of Scott and shining as the peer of Washington. The brightest page in the career of General Scott is that which records his refusal of the tempting Mexican proffer, as the brightest and most admired pages in Washington's great career are his voluntary resignation of the command of the army at the close of the war of the Revolution and the preparation of his Farewell Address toward the end of his first Presidential term. It is true that Washington yielded to the urgency of the country and postponed the Farewell Address; and if Grant had the same excuse for remaining in office his fellow citizens would respect it.

But there is this remarkable difference and contrast—that whereas Washington was persuaded by the unanimous wish of his countrymen to remain in office against his own inclination, Grant could retire with their equally unanimous approval. He is, therefore, at full liberty to follow the spirit and not the strict letter of Washington's example. Hamilton asked Washington to "obey the voice of your country" when he first contemplated retirement; but Grant would "obey the voice of his country" by a speedy resignation. Washington was told that "if a solitary vote or two should be wanting to perfect unanimity the fewness of the exceptions will be a confirmation of the devotion of the community." In the case of His Excellency, "the fewness of the exceptions" would be on the other side. If His Excellency is really emulous of Washington's great fame he is quite free to follow his magnanimous impulses unrestrained by the wishes of a protesting country. It may be said, indeed, that the question which held Washington so long in hesitating perplexity was whether he would consent to a second term against his inclination, not whether he would resign in the midst of it. But if the country had desired his resignation they would have been promptly gratified. Hamilton said to him in the letter from which we have already quoted, "I think it will be more eligible to retire from office before the expiration of a term of election than to decline a re-election." There can be no doubt that Washington would have so retired in the midst of his second term if he had not felt assured that he would thereby have crossed the unanimous wish of the country. His Excellency may fairly be excused from any similar feelings of delicacy as to wounding the love and trust and thwarting the wishes of his fellow citizens.

He has an opportunity to complete the parallel between himself and Washington by surrendering the extra hundred thousand dollars which fell to him by the infamous salary grab. Washington refused any pay for his services either as the commander of our armies or as President beyond the reimbursement of his expenses. If His Excellency resigns on the 4th of March he will approach nearly enough to this feature of his great model. By that date he will have received the pay of two full terms at the rate which would have continued but for the salary grab, and the country will not grumble at paying him four years' salary for two years' services, if he chooses to deviate so far from Washington's example as to take it. Even if he should think the additional hundred thousand dollars which comes to him by the salary grab too great a sacrifice the people will not object to making it up to him by a pension for life. A republican Congress offered this inducement a few years ago to the democratic Judges of the Supreme Court, and it might be willing to ease His Excellency's resignation by a similar act of liberality, if he is willing to accept it. But he would better consult his fame by a closer imitation of the first President. The fact that we measure his disinterestedness, patriotism and magnanimity by so exalted a standard and make it the foundation, if not exactly of expectations, at least of hopes and suggestions, is probably the highest compliment ever paid to His Excellency's character.

The Centennial Exposition.

We trust that the appeal now making, or about to be made, to lend a helping hand to preparations for the great International Exposition at Philadelphia will be liberally responded to by our wealthy citizens, either in the form of gifts or subscriptions to the stock. We have no doubt that the tide of visitors will be so great that the admission fees will ultimately reimburse the expenses, and, in that view, subscriptions to the stock would be a mere advance of money that will be paid back on the winding up of the Exhibition. To be sure, this hope cannot be realized unless the preparations are on a scale corresponding to the historical interest of the occasion and the vast variety of the products which would be sent from all civilized countries. If the preparations are adequate in extent and do not fall behind in time the Exposition will be self-sustaining; but the money for carrying forward the preparations is needed now, whereas the proceeds out of which it is to be refunded will not be realized until the end of next year. Hence the necessity for heavy advances and of the appeal now made to the citizens of New York through the agency of ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, whose views on this subject we print to-day.

The local interest of New York in the success of the Exposition is almost as great as the local interest of Philadelphia. If the display reaches a magnificence worthy of the occasion New York will be as much thronged with visitors during the summer and autumn of 1876 as Philadelphia itself. All the visitors from foreign countries will land here, will find more objects of interest here than in Philadelphia, outside the walls of the Exposition buildings; will spend much of their time in flitting between the two cities, preferring New York for every purpose of gaining an acquaintance with American life and manners, and spending in Philadelphia only the time they may choose to bestow on the Exhibition itself. The same remark will apply to visitors from remote parts of our own country. People from the West and South will think as much of seeing New York as of seeing the Exposition, and will make purchases here rather than in a smaller town. Our hotels, places of amusement and fashionable stores will find the months during which the Exposition is open the busiest and most profitable ever known. It would be as great a loss to New York as to the most important of its suburbs, Philadelphia, if the Exposition should fall short of public expectation.

In point of patriotism and pride in national memories New York will never acknowledge inferiority to its sister city. We recognize the fitness, growing out of historical considerations, of making Philadelphia the central scene in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of American Independence, although New York would be a better point for a great international exposition. But the question of locality has been decided, and the two cities are in such proximity that it really makes but little difference. We are confident there is too much national pride in New York to allow the Exposition to be a small affair when such pecuniary advances as our wealthy citizens could make without inconvenience would insure a brilliant success.

The Beecher Case.

The fourth week of the great Brooklyn trial ended yesterday, and with undiminished interest on the part of the public. The new phase it assumed was exciting. First, there was the difficulty in choosing a jury; then the arraignment of Mr. Beecher by Judge Morris; then the details of the scandal were again repeated by Mr. Moulton—and all these scenes in the drama had a deep, personal value. But the objection which the defence made to the admission of Mr. Tilton as a witness took the case at once out of the realm of personality into the cold, arctic regions of the law. The arguments of Mr. Evarts, Mr. Pryor and Mr. Beach, made upon this point, deal with abstractions and precedents and not with the merits of the case. But, though the debate itself was not sensational, the result is profoundly interesting. The people desire to know whether Mr. Tilton will be allowed by the Court to tell his own story to the jury, and there would certainly be a very general feeling of disappointment if his testimony is excluded. Either way in which the decision is made will have a great influence on the course of the trial, and Judge Neilson in reserving his opinion until Monday has left the public in a provoking state of suspense. The abrupt words, "To be continued," are not more tantalizing to an absorbed novel reader than is the interval of Saturday and Sunday to the hundreds of thousands of persons who are following the course of this trial.

The Transit of Venus.

Elsewhere we give in fuller detail the story of the operations of the American transit of Venus party in Japan, an outline of which, as our readers will remember, was given in our special despatches by telegraph from that and other stations immediately after the occurrence of the great astronomical event of the century.

Venus' relation to the sun and the earth is of practical value to us, as it will determine our distance from the sun. As the pilot ascertains his distance from a given headland by noting the angle at which some familiar spire or tree intervenes, so the astronomers, by an observation similar in principle, but computed with scientific accuracy, hope to enlarge their knowledge of our relation to the centre of our system. Other plans for finding the distance from the sun are less obviously satisfactory, because they depend upon facts of which our theoretical explanations may err at some unknown point. Thus, if we attribute a given velocity to light, and base upon the fact that a ray passes from the sun to the earth in a specified time that therefore the distance is a proportionate number of miles this will be accurate, if our theory in regard to the velocity of light is not erroneous. But that is an "if" of consequence. In the facts of the transit there is a far more positive basis for computation.

It was desired in these observations to ascertain at exactly what instant of time the edge of the planet Venus and the apparent edge of the sun were in line from a given point of the earth's surface. This alone, by comparison of the time at which the same contact was apparent at other widely distant points, would give an important indication. It was further desired to measure the cusps or horns formed at given periods of the time when the planet should hide a portion of the edge of the sun; and, further, the distances from the edge of the planet to the edge of the sun on both sides when the planet should appear to be laid on the sun's disk. For all these observations, whose value depended on their minute accuracy, not only was clear weather necessary, but the presence at all the chosen points of men of trained capacity and of instruments proven to operate with the greatest conceivable accuracy. It is the tendency of modern science to free investigation in the greatest possible degree from that fertile source of error, the fallibility of the human senses. At the critical moment of an observation prepared with so much care a casual tremor due to a nervous condition that all would readily comprehend might incapacitate an observer of the finest genius; and if the observation were made in the happiest circumstances an error in the record might be irremediable. Hence the wisdom of making it—the whole observation by the photographic process—almost a matter of machinery. All the admirable preparations to this end made by our men at Nagasaki are detailed in the letter referred to. Not the least admired must be that contrivance of American ingenuity by which the instrument that brought the picture of the planets to the photographer's object glass was made so to operate that the effects of the relative change of position of the earth and sun was overcome by the imperceptible self-adjustment of the apparatus; while the relationship of astronomy to common things is amusingly shown in the rehearsal of the observation upon a false Venus put up on a neighboring hill.

Hitherto men have been seen co-operating with one another in various ages in a common interest; but never on such a scale, never with such a moral grandeur as on this occasion. All the people of a city have combined as citizens for some case of general interest to the city since cities were built; and all the people of a common country have joined hands for national reasons. Often also men have classed themselves together on grounds higher than those of national obligation as men of the same race, or the same religion, or even as the civilized against the barbarous peoples. But this is the first time that men have been grouped as inhabitants of the same sphere, and have joined themselves in the fellowship of an inquiry of interest to all, not as they are the inhabitants of the same city or country or people of the same race, but as they are the common occupants of the same planet. This, we take it, is the largest generalization yet made of men for any common enterprise; and this is an outgrowth of the modern spirit, a consequence of the robust thought that induces man to contemplate himself as "the servant and interpreter of nature," who is to master her secrets according to the intelligence of his inquiries. With the thought of the myriads of men in all the nations inspired by this spirit what may we not anticipate for the increase of knowledge in the future ages?

The New Monarchy in Spain.

The Spanish authorities are diligently working the cable and Continental wires in the interest of the new King Alfonso. The brood of stories that came to us with the announcement of the accession—that Don Carlos would sustain the King; that the Duke of Parma had declared in his favor on behalf of the old line of Bourbons; that the father of Don Carlos had become his partisan; that Castelar would join his Ministry; that the chief of the Carlist army had surrendered his arms—all have disappeared before the truth. They served their purpose in giving an appearance of welcome to the usurpation, although deceiving nobody having any acquaintance with Spanish affairs. We now have a new series of stories, giving us an account of the "extraordinary enthusiasm" shown for the King by the Spanish people. We remember that before Amadeus left his throne he made a progress through the northern and western provinces. The journals were filled with rose-colored narratives of the "excitement" attending this visit, the gratification with which the people welcomed their King, the assurance that by the popular acclamation of Spain the dynasty of Savoy had become established. Within a few weeks the King was a fugitive from the country which never desired, never sincerely welcomed him. The press and the telegraph merely served Amadeus as they now are serving Alfonso. There was no more truth in the gilded narrative of the Italian's "progress" than there is in these stories of the "enthusiasm" awakened by Alfonso.

The truth, we believe, is that Spain is apathetic. The poor land has been buffeted hither and thither by contending parties. All she craves is peace. She has fallen into the hands of a powerful, disciplined, able party, composed of the Established Church, the standing army and the peerage—a party that will permit no peace in any country that will not recognize their claims to rank, consideration and money. In the contest between the republicans and this alliance the republicans have been worn out. They want a breathing time, and in the interval Alfonso sits upon the throne and "governs" Spain.

"I Am Sick Again!"

If the President had any just cause for saying in 1873, in his inaugural address, that he had been abused and slandered worse than any other man known in our political history, what ought he not now to say? The censure he had then received ought not to have been very painful to him, particularly when his wounds had been salved by his triumphant re-election and by an act of Congress doubling his salary. Many persons imagine that General Grant is the luckiest man in our history, and that it was hardly in good taste to complain of his woes when his great competitor for the Presidency had only a few months before been driven into his grave by assaults to which those upon Grant were trifles. The treatment Mr. Greeley received from some of the members of the party he had helped to create and from some of the ungrateful representatives of the race he had helped to free was simply infamous and will not soon be forgotten by the nation. No partisanship could excuse these cruelties. If General Grant had said, "Mr. Greeley is the worst abused man in our political history, and I am the man who has been most richly rewarded," he would have been nearer to the truth.

But now the President really has good cause for complaint. He has not been well treated in the last two years. The people have withdrawn from him much of the implicit confidence they formerly reposed in his common sense, and have, by immense majorities, recorded their condemnation of his acts. They have broken, though they have not yet destroyed, the ring with which the Senate surrounded him, and have placed the House in control of the opposition. They have, without respect to party, expressed their indignation at his course in Louisiana. They have censured him for his third term designs, and as the Cabinet "went back on him" in the New Orleans affair, so the Vice President has rebuked him for his disregard of popular opinion. Finally, to form the climax, Andrew Johnson has been elected to the Senate. Of all his misfortunes this is probably the one which the President feels most keenly, and when he heard of the action of the Tennessee Legislature he might have said, with Hamlet, "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven ere ever I had seen this day." But what he is reported to have said is equally expressive, though not so Shakespearian. "I am sick again!" the President is said to have exclaimed, and we must say that he is not likely to feel much better when Mr. Johnson begins to administer the medicine.

Chivalry on the Pacific Slope.

A duel, arising out of the war of secession, has lately been fought in San Francisco between a Northern man, whose "brother was hanged" as a spy by the Confederates, and an ex-rebel officer. By some strange accident the officer who arrested the alleged spy and the Union soldier's brother met on the Pacific slope. All the vengeful memories of the civil strife were called into life by the unlooked-for meeting. The Northern man denounced the ex-Confederate as a murderer and assassin. As a consequence a challenge was sent and accepted. Both men were brave, and at the first fire the Southern man was wounded, slightly, however. For some unknown reason he fired in the air and then insisted on continuing the combat. The Northern man properly refused to fire on a man who would not defend himself, and the friends of both having decided that the duel could not go on the Southern champion turned his weapon against himself. Fortunately it did not explode, and the man was disarmed and taken in charge by his friends. There is a serious lesson in this duel which statesmen can study with advantage. War carried on generously leaves few rankling wounds, while acts of severity leave bitter memories that are not easily effaced. We may congratulate ourselves that the civil war has left behind so few vendettas. We cannot but regret that the mutual friends of the parties in this duel saw no means of preventing it. The Southern soldier seems to have only performed his duty in arresting a suspicious person within his lines and was in no way responsible for the execution of the Union soldier. Men of right minds on both sides should frown down foolish attempts to revive the hostile feelings of a dead past.

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.—The constitution of the United States appeared in the Senate yesterday, but without Mr. Johnson. The coming of the defender of the constitution has stirred up the Senators to look after that valuable book and to pay some respect to it in their speeches. Thus Mr. Conkling made as good a constitutional defence of the military interference in Louisiana as could be expected, and Mr. Gordon replied in vindication of the South. Mr. Conkling does not touch upon some of the important points in Senator Schurz's argument, but they will no doubt be brought to his notice before the debate on the resolution is ended. There is not much force in Mr. Conkling's recitation of the wrongs committed by the democracy before and during the war. The people know all about Kansas and the rebellion. The subject now is the wrong done by the President and the way to right that wrong, and to that the Senate should give its most earnest consideration.

The "Arabian Nights" Again.

We trust our readers will not be carried away by the stories that come to them, through the telegraph and by correspondents, of the discoveries of mines of silver and gold in our Western Territories. In our younger days we read of the valleys of diamonds and mountains of precious stones, and the strange gifts of supernatural beings, who, by a wave of the wand, could transform the hovel into a dazzling palace. We do not mean to depreciate at all the wealth of the Territories which skirt the base of the Rocky Mountains. When we are told of discoveries that offer millions and millions to the needy adventurer who defies the perils of forest and stream and the mountain path to seek the treasure we are sceptical. It is very certain that no gold is ever found in the world without digging for it. The mines of the West are to be worked as we work our wheat fields. The gain will not be greater to the miner than to the farmer. The effect of these stories—like those of the great diamond mine discoveries some years ago, which were sold to credulous English investors—is to inspire a sentiment of speculation, to induce easy minded people to put their wealth into the hands of companies, and to repeat on a larger scale the iniquities of the Emma Mine and the thousands of other schemes in gold, silver and oil that have long since been abandoned.

We have sometimes thought that it would be wise for the government to adopt a general policy in respect to its mines. These deposits should be regarded, not as the prey of the first speculator who pre-empts them, but as the treasure of the nation, given to it by God for a beneficent purpose. If the government, for instance, had every mine carefully examined and its value determined officially, so that all the world might know just what it was, there would be no opportunities for swindling, either at home or abroad. We shall be glad to hear that the "Great Bonanza" in Nevada is worth $1,500,000,000. We do not believe it, and our advice to those of our readers who believe that by investing in its shares they will certainly attain a great fortune is to save their money and add to their wealth, not by investments in the narratives of newspaper correspondents, but by honest industry and thrift.

THE BOARD OF POLICE held its regular meeting yesterday, and dealt severely with several derelict officers, by fine or dismissal. We give new facts in regard to the police force which the Board might with much profit consider.

THE EFFECT OF A RELAXATION of the rules of public institutions has received a very significant illustration at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. One of the nurses, by a mistaken kindness, afforded an opportunity to one of the patients to fatally injure another of the inmates. A report of the murder will be found in another column.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

His Supreme Excellency the President of the United States.

State Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, is staying at the Coleman House.

Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mayor A. H. Howland, Jr., of New Bedford, is stopping at the Union Square Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel Cuvier Grover, United States Army, is quartered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator-elect Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., has taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professors C. M. Mead and J. Henry Thayer, of Andover, Mass., have arrived at the Everett House.

Mr. Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Senators Wells S. Dickinson, George B. Bradley and William Johnson arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last night from Albany.

Vice President Henry Wilson arrived at the Grand Central Hotel from Boston yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Washington.

The new radical platform—"Let Us Have Bayonets."

W. L. Visscher has become again connected with the St. Joseph *Herald*. He is well known out West as a poet, wit and philosophical writer over the signature of "Vissch."

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and Congressman-elect Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, arrived in this city last night from Washington and are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

There is a man in the condemned cell in Paris who cannot be guillotined until the authorities ascertain his name. He was condemned by a name since found to be false, and there is no precedent for the execution of a man whose name is not known, so he must wait.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has given to the Jewish Hospital in Vienna the furniture of the room in which Anselm Rothschild, his father, died. He will also give 8,000 florins as a fund, from the interest of which the persons shall be supported who are placed in the apartment furnished with these relics.

The platform of Andy Johnson—"The Constitution of the United States of America."

M. Muller, a member of the Russian expedition to Northern Siberia, has stated to the St. Petersburg Geographical Society that the North Pole is not an isolated point, but a territory of a certain extent, toward the whole of which the inclination of the needle is the same, and of this territory he hopes to make the tour.

There is to be a great international chess match between English and French players. The last was thirty years ago, and lasted two years, when the English were beaten. They have now challenged the French to another trial of strength. Three days will be allowed for each move. The stakes to be played for will probably be $4,000, and the match will be carried on by telegraph.

The name of Martell, of Cognac, which is sometimes seen on brandy bottles, is shortly to be seen in the report of a queer case in the French courts. Some persons employed by that house were dismissed shortly after an election held last fall, presumably because they voted for a republican candidate. This sort of "intimidation" is an offence under French law, and the men have entered complaint.

What did Senator Conkling mean when on Thursday he referred to the President of the United States as "His Excellency?"

The late Elector of Hesse-Cassel, by his last will and testament, has divided his personal property, amounting to $3,500,000, among his children. His eldest son, Moritz, an officer in the Prussian service, receives no more than the portion allotted to each of his brothers and sisters. The testament repeats the Elector's protest against the annexation of Hesse-Cassel by Prussia, and expresses a hope for the restoration of that Principality by Austria.

This is the way Serrano heard of it. At seven o'clock A. M. an officer went to his quarters and found him taking his chocolate. He said:—"I bring Your Highness bad news." "Do you come to arrest me?" said Serrano. "No," said the officer, "but to inform you that the Army of the North will proclaim Alfonso King." "It will do well," answered the Marshal, calmly, "and far from opposing myself to such a proceeding I accept it personally as the only possible solution."